THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. E. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO 40
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 31

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

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Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
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Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seeholtz.
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Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
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First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary; Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

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Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

M. McHENRY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office N. W. C. Market and Fifth St. Diseases of the eye a specialty. aug. 29, 6m.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
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aug 24, '77-1y.

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W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19, 1878.

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The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
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	$80,651,000

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March 26, '77—y

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Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa, oct. 26, '77-1y.

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Attorney-at-Law.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in EVANSTON BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

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Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.
July 11, '79-tf

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GENERAL FOUNDRY BUSINESS,
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The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
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Should subscribe for
THE EDUCATOR,
A Live Educational Monthly, published at
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C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
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Sold by Grocers Generally.
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No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels is liable to diseases as he that is irregular. He may be attacked by contagious diseases, and so may the irregular, but he is not nearly as a object to outside influences. The use of
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secures regularity, and consequent immunity from sickness.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Poetical.

THE TONGUE INSTRUCTED.

Guard well thy lips: none, none can know — Prov. xiii. 3.
What evils from the tongue may flow; — James iii. 5,6.
What guilt, what grief may be incurred — Judges xi. 35.
By one incautious, hasty word. — Mark vi. 22, 27.
Be "slow to speak," look well within, — Prov. x. 19.
To check what there may lead to sin; — James i. 26.
And pray unceasingly for aid, — Col. iv. 2.
Lest unawares thou be betrayed. — Luke xxi. 34.
"Condemn not, judge not"—not to man — James iv. 2.
Is given his brother's faults to sean; — 1 Cor. iv 5.
One task is thine, and one alone— — Matt. vii. 3.
To search out and subdue thine own. — John viii. 7.
Indulge no murmuring, oh, restrain — 1 Cor. x. 16.
Those lips, so ready to complain; — Lam. iii. 22.
And if they can be numbered, count — Ps. cxli. 2.
Of one day's mercies the amount. — Lam. iii. 23.
Shun vain discussion, trifling themes; — Titus iii. 9.
Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes: — Deut. vi. 4—7
Let words of wisdom, meekness, love, — James iii. 13
Thy heart's true renovation prove. — Luke vi. 45.
Set God before thee; every word — Gen. xvii. 1.
Thy lips pronounced by Him is heard. — Ps. cxxxix 4.
Oh, could'st thou realize this thought! — Matt xii. 36.
What care, what caution would be taught, — Luke xii. 3.
"The time is short," this day may be — 1 Cor. vii. 29.
The very last assigned to thee; — Eph. v. 16.
So speak, that should'st thou ne'er speak more. — Col. iv. 6.
Thou may'st not this day's words deplore. — Rom. xiv. 12.

Select Story.

MRS. FAY'S BARGAIN.

John Fay was leaving the breakfast table. He laid a roll of bills beside his wife's plate.

'The fifty dollars, Annie, I promised you for your new dress.'

'Fifty! Then you have really made it fifty? What a good John! I shall be able to save enough out of it to buy Aunt Maria a real nice New Year's present. There are very good cloaks, shaggy and warm, marked down to $10 and $12 at Morton & Brier's, and I am distressed Sunday after Sunday to see her walk into church in that old shawl. I could draw the pattern of it with my eyes shut, and know that nothing but perversity keeps it from breaking away on her poor sharp shoulders.'

'Well, do as you please; only make the most you can of the money. Fifty dollars do not grow on every bush in these times, and I should hardly have felt able to give it to you now but that Morton has been looking at one of our steam heaters for his store though some parties down in Hartford offered him one at a discount. So buy the cloak of him by all means, if you get one.'

And John struggled into his three-years old overcoat and hurried away.

Little Mrs. Fay turned the bills over and over in her hand. She had scarcely heard her husband's last words. It was enough that he could afford to give her the money and that it was hers to spend. He was her conscience in regard to money matters. With the intricacies of business she had nothing to do. Should she run around to Mrs. Jupe's at once and talk it over, and find out exactly how to send to New York for samples of dress doods?

The Jupes were stylish people who had recently removed into the neighborhood, having bought the very large lawn and the very small cottage with a stable in the rear, which gave an air of elegance to the street of the pretty New England town where the Fays lived. Between Mrs. Jupe and little Mrs. Fay the most intimate relations had been established. They ran back and forth at all hours, a blind gate having been discovered, at the foot of Mrs. Fay's tiny flower garden, which opened directly upon Mrs. Jupe's side lawn.

The latter had already advised in regard to the new dress. 'You will never think of buying it here,' she had said. 'Morton & Brier's dress goods are so common! Everybody in town dresses the same—like mourners at a funeral! Why not run down to New York and buy something made up? You would save it in your dressmaker's bill.'

Run down to New York! Mrs. Fay regarded a visit to the metropolis as the event of a lifetime—to be ardently desired, but scarcely to be hoped for. And as for a dressmaker, one day for such a functionary, for the purpose of basting and 'trying on,' with three or four more from Susan Janes, who went out for seventy-five cents—and was thankful to get that in these hard times—was the limit of her desires.

And so Mrs. Fay had gone home filled with a desire to do this. To send to New York, to the envy of her less well informed neighbors! To appear in a dress unlike anything displayed in the town! She was not ordinarily a vain woman, but Mrs. Fay's ambition took fire at this spark of suggestion. But John's countenance assumed a doubtful expression when the plan was spread out before him.

'I don't know about that,' he said, slowly. 'Do as you would like to be done by, is my motto, and how should I like to have everybody in town to run off to Hartford or New York to buy the goods I offer for sale. Patronize home institutions, Annie; spend your money where you make it, and help to build up your own town, I say. Why, the country is going to ruin for the same reason. Nothing in America will do for people, unless the maker is shrewd enough to brand it with a foreign mark. We spend all our time and strength in gathering dollars to be sent out of the country. And what do we get for them? A lot of French fripperies and manufactured articles which need only to stand side by side with our own to show their inferiority.'

'Yes, John, but—the dress!' Exports and imports are matters to be settled by graver heads, or to settle themselves.

'Buy at Morton & Brier's.' They trade with me, and I should like to turn my money into their hands.'

'But their goods are so 'common,' John. And we all dress alike—like mutes at a funeral.'

'Like what?' John Fay burst into a loud laugh. 'You are a dear little woman, Annie but you never originated that remark. I don't believe I like the style,' he added, after a pause. 'But do as you please, dear.'

It was hard to say 'no' to his little wife.

'At least you can buy the cloak at Morton & Brier's; and be sure and make the money go as far as you can.'

'I will, John; it shall go as far as New York!' she replied, with a happy laugh, throwing her arms around his neck and giving him an enthusiastic hug.

She wrote her letter to New York at Mrs. Jupe's dictation, and the samples came in due time.

John turned them over quizzically. 'Couldn't you judge better of the color and quality to see them in a whole piece, rather than in such a scrap as this?'

'O, what a silly John! Of course not; when I can examine them at my leisure now, with no saucy clerk to snatch them out of my hands or talk me into buying what I don't want at all.'

A long hour was spent in this inspection.

'Do—do you think it had better be mixed goods or plain?'

John was good natured. He laid down his newspaper to raise the bits of cloth again in his great hands. 'Do you call that mixed?' singling out a scrap all knobs and long, loose hairs, and vieing with Joseph's coat in colors, the latest fashion of woven ugliness.

'Yes, to be sure.'

'Well, then, dear, I shou'd say, let us have it plain.'

So she chose a soft, warm basket cloth in dull maroon. Six yards, eight dollars! But it was double width, and these new goods were expensive. The prices ran as high as five dollars a yard; three was moderation. And there would be enough for a long sacque, and then—last consideration of a prudent mind—it would 'make over' admirably.

Then the silk—for this was to be a handsome suit—Mrs. Jupe had said that silks were to be got at almost any price now. And not to be mean or buy a poor quality, Mrs. Fay had fixed her price at a dollar and a half a yard.

But a scrap at two dollars just matched her cloth. And as most of the samples ranged at prices even higher, with an impetuosity which characterized the movements of the small woman who mildly ruled the Fay family, she decided upon this. Seven yards—no, eight—it was well to have a piece left, and there should be a bonnet to match. Eight it must be. She sent her order in haste and then waited the result in excitement which held in it more and more of repentance as the days went by.

Early in the afternoon of the third, an express wagon, a man and an enormous book appeared at her door. She ran to open it. She took the precious parcel which bore her name and placed carefully within the sanctities of the parlor, while the man was fumbling for the bill.

'Thirty-four dollars, ma'am,'

She had the exact amount in her hand. She had had the exact amount within reach for the last two days.

'Write your name just there.' And Mrs. Fay wrote her name where the purple and black finger pointed grimly—in characters a good deal like the trembling ones with which she had written. 'Yes dear John,' two years before, in reply to a certain letter which need not be further mentioned here.

'And a dollar for the express.'

'I—thought it wrs fifty cents.'

'Both ways, ma'am, you know, C. O. D.' No, she did not know, not at that moment certainly; but she slipped a fifty-cent piece slyly back into her pocket and paid him the dollar demanded.

She did not open the parcel at once. She sat down to do a sum in mental arithmetic. Thirty-five dollars from $50 left $15; and there were the linings and trimmings, the dressmaker and Susan Janes to be provided for. And Aunt Maria's cloak! She had entirely forgotten the cloak! There was no impatience in the fingers that untied the strings as she prepared to inspect the dress. She had lost her enthusiasm over it already.

Horror of horrors! Could that be her silk? as a broad ray of sunlight struck upon it. It was by no means of the same shade as the dress. Could the dealers have made a mistake? But no; she compared a scrap of the sample which she had chosen and a bit of the sample which she had withheld. It was the same. Was it possible that it could appear so different when seen in the piece.

But there was no help for it now; and with that reflection the last ray of pleasure in her new purchase vanished from her mind. Not even John's commendation could enliven her. 'Why, you're pretty as a picture,' said he, the same night, when she had twisted the soft woolen stuff about her figure and stood waiting under the gaslight for his inspection. The silk she had prudently and thankfully banished from sight. The dull maroon hue had brightened to a rich crimson under the light.

'And did the money hold out?'

'Y-es.' But the reply came faintly, and Mrs. Jupe running in the next morning, found her friend poring over the 'supplement' to a fashion paper, her smooth forehead drawn into two dreadful wrinkles, while she studied with despairing eyes this sheet of lines and angles, bicycles and insane parallelograms, hopelessly confused and inextricably entangled.

'They are patterns!' said Mrs. Fay, as though she would have added, 'Could you ever believe it?' 'I thought perhaps I might cut my dress myself.'

'Goodness, child! Did you ever do such a thing?'

'No; but people do.'

'They don't begin with a handsome suit, however. Do you want to spoil it—to ruin the whole dress, beside wasting the material and the money you have spent for it?'

The last was an argument, and Mrs. Fay laid by her sheet of hieroglyphics with a sigh, and prepared to listen to reason, as Mrs. Jupe called it, by arranging to take the latter's dressmaker off her hands for one day, which Mrs. Jupe desired to spend out of town. Perhaps she could make up for this expense by cutting off three of Susan Jane's days.

The day and the dressmaker came.

'It is a good heavy piece of silk,' said the latter, testing it between thumb and forefinger.

It was. It weighed like lead upon Mrs. Fay's mind. The dressmaker laid it against the woolen goods, opened her lips, then closed them again, prudently; but Mrs. Fay saw the movement. No; it did not match. Had not Mrs. Jupe already remarked it? And was not the maroon turned to purple by the proximity of the silk, as any one could see?

'I should have thought that you would have bought American silk. They usually offer it at Morton & Brier's to make up with these heavy goods. It wears so much better and costs less, you know, by a good deal; being so much wider, too, it cuts to better advantage.'

'It came from New York,' said poor, crestfallen Mrs. Fay. But there was no pride in her voice.

Miss Mudge was measuring it off from her nose to the ends of her fingers. 'Eight yards! That will never do—not if you take off three-quarters for a bonnet and face the skirt. It will not trim it handsomely.'

'I thought it a large pattern,' faltered Mrs. Fay.

'Well, yes—of American silk. But a couple of yards more will do; and you had better send for it at once. Perhaps you may as well say three while you are about it. A scrap over is never out of place. This is a very pretty basket cloth,' she went on, diplomatically, for Mrs. Fay's face revealed her chagrin. 'I saw the same at Morton's; two dollars and a half, was it not?'

'Two dollars and a half! It was three. And it cannot be the same. I sent to New York for this.' Mrs. Fay could have cried with vexation.

'You sent to New York!' The dressmaker's sharp eyes measured Mrs. Fay and the plainly furnished bed from where the cutting was going on with one keen, calculating glance. But she said nothing more. And Mrs. Fay sent to New York for three additional yards of silk. Her heart sank as she broke her last ten dollar bill to pay for this and the necessary linings and facings, buttons and cord, without which no feminine garment can be brought into existence. And Aunt Maria's cloak shrank more in its proportions until it entirely passed out of sight.

'I shall do the rest myself,' she said to Susan Janes, as the latter laid by her work at the end of her third day.

'Do you think you can?' There was disappointment in Susan's faded eyes. 'That blind stitch is hard to do nicely if one is not used to it.'

Poor Susan! Even one more day would be something. It would earn the price of a New York dinner. Work was not easily found in these days, and she had depended upon at least a week here.

'I am sorry; and I know it isn't easy to do.' The tears were in Mrs. Fay's eyes, Was she not worn out with it already? 'But indeed, Susan, I must do it.'

So Susan folded the waist neatly and laid it with a lingering hand beside the skirt on Mrs. Fay's own bed, then donned her old, worn cloak and went away.

When the dress was at last finished and put on for John's inspection, the night before New Year, not even the warm bright hue could bring a trace of color to the pale, worn face of its wearer. But John did not notice it.

'Yes,' he said absently; 'it is very pretty dear, and I'm glad if you enjoy it—but it has cost me more than I can well afford.'

A shiver ran all the way down little Mrs. Fay's spine. She could not ask what he meant. Was it Susan Jane? Was it—

'I suppose you told somebody that you got it in New York. At any rate, Morton & Brier heard that my wife had been buying a fifty-dollar dress in New York, and Morton said that two could play at that game. So he went down to Hartford and bought the steam heater he had been looking at for the store, and Brier ordered another for his house.'

'It was that dressmaker! She must have told it. I always thought she looked like a spiteful thing, and I didn't ask her to our table,' gasped Mrs. Fay, growing whiter still

'Very likely, I only know I have lost their trade, which is a good deal in these times. But don't let it distress you, dear.' He was frightened at the expression of his wife's face. It is too late to mend it. Let us think of something else.' And he drew her down upon his knee. What have you got for Aunt Maria.'

'I have got her—I have made her—,' Mrs. Fay began hysterically, 'O; John—I have got her a ginger jar!'

'A ginger jar! 'No wonder Fay stared.

'Don't laugh.' And Mrs. Fay proceeded to further astonish her husband by bursting into tears. 'It is decorated, you know, and—and looks like Kioto, Mrs. Jupe says. I can't tell you, John—but—everything cost so much, and the silk was too narrow, and I had to get more, and—and there wasn't any money left for the cloak—'

'I see how it is,' said kind John, who knew more than she dreamed. He gathered her up in his arms and essayed to soothe the frightful sobs. 'We have learned a good lesson, though a hard one, haven't we little woman? We will patronize home institutions—at least until we can draw our income from abroad.'

The next day John Fay took his old overcoat quietly to the tailor's and had it rebound, countermanding his order for a new one, and Aunt Maria had her new cloak after all; and happening to meet Morton on the street, who gave him the cold shoulder, he stopped him and told him the whole transaction, since it was too late to benefit himself by the story. The result of which was that it was not too late at all. The truth had been only half told. The Hartford order had been threatened, not carried out, and the steam heaters were bought of John Fay himself.

Susan Jane was surprised by an invitation to a dinner on New Year's day. Of course she came, and she contrived to take a few needful stitches upon the new dress. That 'blind stitch' had been indeed very trying to the unskilled fingers. And the dinner was a happy affair—John even proposing a toast at its conclusion:

'Our neighbors—let us do unto others as we would that others should unto us.'

'Dear, blundering John! Both Susan Janes and Aunt Maria took it to themselves, and thought it extremely appropriate, and drank it in cold water with tears of gratitude in their weak eyes. But John Fay and his wife smiled another meaning across the table at each other.

REAL ESTATE IN LEADVILLE.

The October *Scribner* contains a notable paper on Leadville, written by Ernest Ingersoll, and illustrated by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote and Mr. J. H. Mills, from which we quote this account of an interesting phase of mining life:

All this excitement and influx of masses of men and the consequent irregular squating upon unoccupied ground, began at once to produce discord and a fever of speculation in real estate. A certain corporation claimed to own the whole townsite under a patent from the government, and tried to exact payment from every tenant; but the illegality of this was asserted, and pending decision, everybody not only laughed at the company but proceeded to buy and sell original squatter-claims as though no better title was ever in existence—a supposition probably true at that time. Town-lots rose from nothing to fabulous prices in a day, and fortunes were made and opportunities neglected accordingly.

Next came a period of 'jumping' that is, getting forcible or fraudulent possession of property. Men would call with a paper having a legal appearance and politely inform some man occupying the cabin they coveted that they had bought the property from the owner.

'You know, pard,' they would remark, affably, 'that you just settled down here 'cause it was convenient like, and nobody said nothing about it; but now the owner thinks he orter have some good from his property, and we've bought it. We don't want to be onpleasant, but it looks like you'd have to vamoose.'

'That's all right,—no offense,' the shaggy-headed cottager would reply, quietly: 'but I reckon of the owner or anybody else wants this yere cabin they've got to take it, and they've got to hold over me, and get up right 'arly in the mornin,' too,' and he lays a loving hand on the hilt of his six-shooter, while the would-be jumpers anathematize their way out of the door.

There were, however, clear cases of tenancy of land where no title was held, and here the occupant, if unruly, was likely to find his cabin timbers falling about his ears in the middle of the night, under the vigorous stroke of a band of citizens who proposed to see the real owner put in possession then and there. Heedless fellows would insist upon putting their trading shanties or dwelling-houses anywhere in the streets and alleys set apart for public use, and then down would come a squad of police, with a span of horses to the underpinning and raze the obstruction in ten minutes. Hard words were a matter of course in all these little public and private transactions in real estate, and every day or two a man was shot or beaten half to death; but public opinion and the numerous witnesses quickly and loudly decided the right of the case, and the coroner's jury was very likely to formulate the popular verdict. Truth to say, the *vox populi* in these cases was usually about right. Outside of a case of robbery by 'bunko thieves,' if a man gets shot in Leadville, it is safe to conclude that he has got his deserts.

Speculation in town-lots did not last very long, however, and now real estate is down to a pretty solid basis of value. The probability is that the future will see a decline in prices, as a whole, rather than an enhancing of the value of real estate within the corporate limits, as no doubt Leadville has seen her highest tide-mark of population

PURE-BRED AND COMMON FOWLS.

The views of the *Poultry World* on this subject are expressed as follows: A certain writer discredits the claim that pure-bred fowls are better flesh and egg producers than common stock. While admitting that they do usually furnish more meat and eggs than are furnished by the farmer's flock, he thinks this is due to superior care and feeding. He says that a person who pays two or three dollars for eggs, or a higher price for fowls, will be very apt to give them extra care

There is, no doubt, much truth in the saying that 'the breed is in the feed,' but it is only the statement of a half truth. Good feeding and care will compel any flock of fowls to do their best; but, after all, the charactertistic differences of the varieties remain, and cannot be changed by feeding. these differences are, in many cases, constitutional; that is, by a long course of selection and local influences, certain traits have become permanently fixed. The blood of certain varieties is very strong and will show itself for generations in each successive cross. The Game cock will transmit his game qualities, his proud carriage and closeness of feathering; the Leghorn his sprightly disposition and wonderful productiveness; the Asiatic indolent habits and tendency to lay on flesh and fat; all these being marked features of the breeds mentioned. Now, feeding will not affect these distinctive tendencies—at least not to any extent. They were formed by climate influences, operating for thousands of years, aided by a long process of selection, sometimes natural and sometimes guided by man. In late years we have taken in hand the several families of domestic fowls, and by careful selection and breeding have exaggerated, as it were, their peculiar traits, until they have become very strongly marked. To say, therefore, that the average dunghill fowl will lay as many eggs as a well-bred Leghorn, or will produce as much flesh as a Brahma will do in eight or nine months, is to affirm what a fair trial will show to be false.

FACTS ABOUT FLOUR.

Flour is peculiarly sensitive to the atmospheric influences, hence it should never be stored in a room with sour liquids, nor where onions or fish or kept, nor any article that taints the air of the room in which it is stored. Any smell perceptible to the sense will be absorbed by flour. Avoid damp cellars or lofts where a free circulation of air cannot be obtained. Keep in a cool, dry airy room, and not exposed to a freezing temperature nor to intense summer or to artificial heat for any length of time above 70° to 75° Fahr. It should not come in contact with grain or other substances which are liable to heat. Flour should be sifted and the particles thoroughly disintergrated and then warmed before baking. This treatment improves the color and baking properties of the dough. The sponge should be prepared for the oven as soon as the yeast has performed its mission, otherwise fermentation sets in and acidity results.

A HEROIC DEED.

The Elmira *Free Press* gives an account of the heroic action of a youth who was in attendance at the late Centennial celebration which took place there. It says: On Thursday, the 28th of August, the Binghamton Battery, under Capt. Olmstead, arrived here for the Centennial. They went at once to the field to take the guns in position for the next day's work. The spot selected was about half way up the hill, directly back of the camp of the Franklin Guards, and on the brow of a steep descent. It was a tug, even with four horses, to move the heavy guns and caissons up the hill; but this was done at length, under direction of Harry C. Olmshead, the sixteen-years-old son of Captain Olmshead. On the brow of the declivity they halted, and took off the horses, intending to turn the pieces around, but one was too near the edge, and in an instant the heavy gun, with caission and all attached, started down the hill. Now it appears that young Olmstead had heard, on his way up, that the tents of the Franklin Guards were filled with ladies and children, and here was the cannon charging straight for that camp! Not an instant was to be lost. The young hero looked almost certain death in the face, and deliberately sprang on the tongue of the piece, endeavoring to turn the terrible charge of the gun away from the tents. Down, down it thundered, with the boy clinging to the pole, and doing his utmost to plunge it into the ground. Faster and faster it tore down the hill, but *on one side* of the tents. The boy had succeeded, but at a heavy cost, for, before the eyes of the breathless spectators, he was thrown violently off, while the gun brought up way down the hill, after demolishing several eating places, and booths. Tender hands raised the lad and he was carried to the camp he had saved. It was found that no bones were broken, wonderful to say, but he was terribly jarred and bruised, and his front teeth knocked out. When they tried to find out his name he refused to give it, saying, 'It might get into the papers, and I have a mother at home who would be worried.'

All the day of the celebration he lay in a house near by, where Gen. Sherman went and praised his heroic deed. To his father he said: 'I knew there were women and children in those tents, and I knew that if I did not try to save them I would not dare to look you in the face, so

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 26, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,

A. K. SMITH,

FOR CORONER.

I. K. DILDINE.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

ELI ROBBINS.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg E.—David Lowenberg, Chairman.
" W.—G. A. Clark, Secretary.
Beaver—James T. Fox.
Benton—Hohr McHenry.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder.
Briarcreek—M. L. Houseknecht.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline.
Centralia Bor.—P. F. Burke.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Conyngham N.—Patrick Brennan.
" S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—S. C. Creveling.
Franklin—Wm. Rohrbach.
Greenwood—A. J. Derr.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Geo. Knittle.
Madison—Wm. Gingles.
Main—J. B. Nuss.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—Beneville Rhodes.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Orange—O. A. Megargell.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer.
Scott South—Jona Kressler.
Sugarloaf—A. J. Hess.
Scott North—Jacob Terwilliger.

Vigilance Committees.

BLOOM EAST.

Paul E. Wirt.
J. B. Casey.
Amarth Noble.
James Lennon.
John Yost.
Peter Sollecker.
Hugh Buckingham.
Charles Hassert.

BLOOM WEST.

R. B. Little.
Elias Furman.
William Barrett
G. W. Sterner.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Charles Gibbons, Samuel Appleman, T. B. Cole.

CENTRALIA.

D. F. Corry,
Owen Cain.

CONYNGHAM NORTH.

Thomas Chapman,
Charles McGuire.

CONYNGHAM SOUTH.

John P. Bannen,
Jas. Monaghan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the Standing Committee elected by the people in their respective districts have important duties to perform. Neglect or failure on their part prevents thorough organization and entails a heavy loss It is all important that they should select Vigilance Committees for their districts *at once*, and report their names to the Chairman. *The men chosen should be the most active and intelligent who will serve. Work* and not *compliments* are demanded. See that every man is duly assessed, properly registered, and has paid his taxes. The registry books are now in the proper places. Delay in such matters is folly, and so to work at once.

D. LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

TO THE READERS OF THE COLUMBIAN.

With this issue of the COLUMBIAN I cease to be one of its editors and proprietors, having sold my interest in it to Mr. John K. Bittenbender, now foreman of the office. The public at large cannot be interested as to my motives for this action, but I may state that the main reasons are a desire to follow exclusively the practice of law, and to endeavor to settle several thousand old accounts, some of which have been standing over fourteen years.

To those who know me it is needless to say that I take this step with great reluctance. My past, and the COLUMBIAN, have been so closely identified that it is more than a separation from an old friend;—*it is more like a farewell to a dear child!*

As to Mr. Elwell, my associate for the past four years, no words of commendation are necessary. My successor, Mr. Bittenbender, is a practical printer of large experience, and an able writer.

In stepping into the back-ground,—"down and out,"—I desire to thank our cotemporaries for their uniform courtesy,—the Democracy for their unflinching support,—and my friends for their charity as to errors of judgment for which I may have been immediately responsible.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

I do not know that it is necessary for me to say much at this time.

For the past four years I have endeavored by constant and careful attention to business to make the COLUMBIAN a first class newspaper, and to establish it on a firm financial basis. How well my efforts have succeeded I leave to the public to judge.

The COLUMBIAN will continue to be what it has been in the past, a staunch Democratic Journal, an exponent of the principles of that party, and opposed to dishonesty and corruption, wherever they may be found.

It gives me pleasure to introduce to the patrons of this paper my future partner, Mr. John K. Bittenbender. He is a young man of ability and energy, a graduate of the Normal school, and a practical printer of some years experience. He has been foreman of this office for several months past, and has proved himself here, as well as in other offices with which he has been connected, a first-class mechanic and publisher. He will assume control of the publishing department and assist in the general management of the paper, while the editorial department will continue under my direction.

We ask of the public the same liberal patronage that has been extended to the office heretofore, and promise in return to put forth all our efforts for the benefit of our patrons and to make the COLUMBIAN a necessity in every household.

GEO. E. ELWELL.

A BIG HOUSE.—An exchange says that Governor Sprague's mansion at Cononchet contains 92 rooms. It's no wonder he cannot find his wife and children.

Since the heavy importations of gold began in August the total amount received is $24 000,000. Silver to the amount of $700,000 has been imported during the same period.

Benjamin F. Butler has been nominated again for governor of Massachusetts, this time by the Independent party of that state. He is now a very much nominated candidate, and if he does not make it now he probably never will.

The large railroad companies keep as careful a record of a locomotive and its performances as ship owners do of an ocean steamship. The Pennsylvania Railroad does not repair one if the cost will exceed $3.000. The engine is then marked as dead on the record and is either sold or broken up.

It has come out through a lawsuit between the managers that "Pinafore" at first failed to draw well in London, the receipts averaging for weeks only about $200 a night, while the expenses were $350. But the contract stipulated that it should be performed at least 100 times consecutively, and before that period had expired the profit was $2,500 a week.

A Russian peasant girl, ten years old, weighing four hundred and eighteen pounds is now on exhibition. She is accompanied by her mother, and is engaged by a Jewish manager, who pays to the mother for the girl's services $70 monthly. This gigantic girl, when travelling, is put in the baggage car, as she cannot pass through the door of the passenger cars.

Thieves so exasperated Prof. Denham, at Castle Shannan, Pa., by stealing fruit from his garden at night, that he resolved to shoot the next offender. While watching in a grape arbor, gun in hand, he heard a rustling among some bushes and fired in that direction. Then he went to ascertain whether he had hit anybody, and while he was searching in the bushes his hired man shot him dead, mistaking him for the thief.

A robber found Winnie Roberts, aged 16, alone in a farmhouse at Wadesburg, Mo He commanded her to give him all the money in the building, but she refused. After searching a little, and finding only $10, he threw her on a bed, drew a pistol, and swore that he would kill her if she did not give the information. She thrust her hand under the pillow, leading him to suppose that she was getting some money, but what she drew out was a revolver, with which she shot him twice.

Clark Brown murdered his father and sister at Winchester, Ont., but there was little evidence against him. The Rev. Mr. Rowan visited him in jail, and told him that if he would confess he would be forgiven Brown made a full disclosure of the crime. He now says that he understood the minister to promise him forgiveness at the hands of the law, to be followed by release, but he learns that a spiritual pardon only was meant and he will probably be hanged on his own confession.

A Mutinous Ship's Crew.

The ship Sea King left Hull, England, for Philadelphia, the 8th of August. When seven days out, the second mate, Charles E. Brooks, was attacked by seven of the crew and so badly beaten with belaying pins, that he died two days afterwards. Upon reaching quarantine at Philadelphia a police tug took off the murderers. The crew state that Brooks drew a revolver and threatened them on the night of the affair, and previously ill treated them. The captain reports that the boatswain was blown off and on lost the night of the 22d.

Queen Victoria, when she visits Chiselhurst to see the Empress Eugenie, is invariably conducted to the resting place of the Prince Imperial, where she places flowers, presented by Monsignor Goddard, the Roman Catholic priest, for whom she has a special fancy. Times are changed. In 1850, at the time of the fright about the Pope's bull, when Richard Swift, the Roman Catholic Sheriff of London, presented Monsignor Searle, Cardinal Wiseman's secretary, at court as his chaplain, the Queen ordered his presentation to be ignominiously cancelled. Monsignor Goddard's title is now fully recognized in the office journals.

When the Republican slate was "smashed" and a good ticket substituted, the result was universally approved by the newspaper press of all shades as something gained in the way of obtaining better nominations for local offices. Even the newspapers that lean toward the Democrats joined in the approval. When, however, the intelligent and orderly voters of the Democratic party do a similar thing and put forward nominees in all respects as good personally as the Republicans the approval from the Republican press comes along in very grudging style. The concession to the public will and welfare is quite as commendable in the one case as the other.—*Phila. Ledger (Rep.)*

The trial of William Torrey of Ashland for embezzlement of the funds of the First National Bank of Ashland as cashier, has occupied the attention of the court at Pottsville for the past two weeks. Messrs. Hughes and Farquhar conducted the prosecution, and Col. W. B. Mann of Philadelphia, John W. Ryon and W. A. Marr were for the defense. It was a hard fought battle. The case was given to the jury on Tuesday, and they were discharged on Wednesday, not being able to agree. They stood 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction. This bank went into liquidation about two years ago, and a receiver was appointed. Since then the depositors have been paid in full with six per cent interest, and nearly all the stock holders have been paid. Under this showing the prosecution of Mr. Torrey appears very much like a piece of personal spite, not on the part of the prosecutor who was a mere figure head, but by others who stood behind and footed the bills.

The iron "boom" is not an unmixed good to our manufacturers. Many are yet of necessity working on contracts made early in the season and paying the increased rates for stock. There is also a large class of goods made from iron and steel on which it is as yet impossible to advance prices, and the uncertainty of maintaining advances when the great temporary demand is supplied surrounds the question of increased rates in all goods with many difficulties. As is seen in the case of our stove manufacture, cost of pig iron has greatly increased, with no prospect of increase in prices of the manufactured product. The laborer is the first to be benefited, as he now has steady work, a great boon to thousands that have suffered for the past six years. It is well not to forget that patience and some months yet are required for a proper adjustment of matters.—*Iron World.*

HOW THE REPUBLICANS CARRY ELECTIONS.

The Republican Congressional Committee wants more money than it has been able to collect thus far for this year's campaign. In 1876 and 1878 regular assessments were levied on the officeholders of the country. So much criticism was excited by this method, and it was so flagrantly in violation of Civil Service Order No. 1. that a new method was resorted to this year. No circulars were issued and no assessments levied, but personal appeals were made to the employees at Washington. In the different States the work of raising money from the office-holders was delegated to the local committees in Washington. This method has resulted in the collection of about $11 000, and the expenses of the Congressional Committee are in danger of exceeding their receipts. In view of this the Committee has determined to return to this old system of circulars, and have sent out the following to the Federal officeholders:

Headquarters of the Republican Com.
Washington, Sept. 13, 1879.

The heavy and increasing demands upon the Congressional Committee as the campaign progresses, induces us to invite such voluntary contributions from all persons interested in the success of the Republican party and its measures as they may be willing and able to make. We earnestly hope that any contributions you may wish to make will be remitted or paid at once to the Hon. Jay A. Neubell, Treasurer, 1,317 F. street. It is needed now, in order to enable us to carry on our work with all the energy that the importance of the issues involved demand. Respectfully yours,

H. G. FISHER, Chairman.

What a beautiful thing is civil service reform under the present fraudulent administration! Hayes forbids office holders under his appointment to take part in running the republican machine politics, and yet sends the members of his cabinet all over the country in the interests of the republican party. He forbids assessments for campaign purposes to be made on government office holders, and yet the managers at Washington disobey orders under his very eyes, and probably at his direction. Still the drain upon the purse has been so heavy in Maine and California that they must have money to pay the bills in spite of Civil Service Order No. 1.

THE GRANT BOOM.

General Grant arrived at San Francisco in the steamer Tokio on the 21st inst. When the signal was given that the steamer was in sight every kind of business was suspended and people poured forth in such numbers that in a few minutes the streets were densely crowded with citizens flocking toward the ferry down Market street. The sun was shining brilliantly and the effect upon the decorated buildings, arches and flags was very fine.

Salute was fired from every fort and battery in the harbor. The cross fire from the batteries on the approach of the Tokio and escorting vessels, showed that any hostile descent upon San Francisco would be extremely hazardous. At least thirty thousand people were all sat on the bay and two hundred thousand on the street. The Tokio passed up the water front at a quarter to six p. m., followed by the escorting fleet. About seven General Grant landed from the ferry boat Oakland, according to arrangement, at the foot of Market street, and was received by the mayor and governor, also by Governor-elect George C. Perkins. Governor Irwin was accompanied by his staff.

The mayor welcomed General Grant in a brief speech referring to the honors the latter received when abroad and to the fact that General Grant was once a resident of San Francisco. General Grant in reply made a short speech expressing his gratification at his return to his native country.

The procession was one of the greatest ever seen in San Francisco. The streets were lined with people and the windows and balconies were crowded. The procession was fifteen blocks long, and about seven thousand persons took part in it. It countermarched on Market street before General Grant, from which point the general went to the Palace hotel and was serenaded in the court yard. General Grant, on arrival at the hotel after the procession, retired to his rooms and asked not to be disturbed during the night. A number of gentlemen were presented by the committee to General Grant who received them cordially.

The enthusiastic populace thronged the court and refused to leave. Finally Mayor Bryant appeared and announced that as soon as the general had finished his dinner he would show himself. In a few minutes Grant appeared, amid deafening and long continued shouts. Mayor Bryant called the crowd to order and the general was again greeted with a succession of cheers. When the noise subsided he addressed them as follows:

Fellow Citizens of San Francisco: After twenty-five years absence I am glad to meet you and assure you of my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you have given me. I shall stay in your city long enough to greet you more fully.

He then withdrew amid prolonged and tremendous cheering, and the crowd reluctantly scattered. The general is looking extremely well and expressed his satisfaction with his experience of his trip and his surprise at the tremendous demonstration which greeted his arrival home. He specially remarked that good health had attended him during his trip and related with evident relish that he had got rid of his superfluous flesh, as he weighed 186 pounds when he left the United States and now pulled down the scales at 159.

General Grant informed the committee that he was in their hands as far as the reception was concerned, and that in regard to his stay on the coast and future movements he had no programme, and would not decide until he had time to examine letters he expected to receive.

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.

The conventions of the regular democracy on Wednesday, in Philadelphia, endorsed the Horticultural hall ticket. There was no contest except for city treasurer, the vote standing 74 for S. Davis Page to 14 for Charles S. Austin. The Vaux faction also ratified the ticket. The candidates for the united democracy therefore are, for sheriff, Samuel Hartranft; for treasurer, S. Davis Page; for register of wills, Thomas Greenbank.

This was a wise step, and shows that the Democracy of Philadelphia are in dead earnest. Tammany should imitate the example.

About 1,000 new ovens are being built in the coke regions of Pennsylvania. As yet, says the *American Manufacturer*, no increased demand outruns the present production of 80,000 tons a week; but from various quarters inquiries are coming in which afford safe presumption of an immediate want of larger supplies. These new wants are from new and enlarged works, and from others where anthracite is being superceded by coke. Prices now range from $1.20 to $1,30 per ton of 2,000 pounds on board of cars at the ovens.

OUR DELEGATE SYSTEM.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—A few weeks ago I read with much care and attention a communication in your paper on this subject, and would ask the privilege of submitting a few thoughts of my own, believing at the same time that I represent the views of a large number of your readers. At the outset allow me to state that I do not in any way challenge the *regularity* or *propriety* of the nomination made for Sheriff at the last convention nor do I allege that the result would have been different under any previous plan.

In my opinion the selection of delegates, and the nomination of candidates should be by some equitable and clear system Proportional representation, based upon the Democratic vote of a district is therefore just. The difficulty is to have the wishes of the voter properly recorded in convention. It is affirmed that that object can be accomplished under our present rules. It may be so, but whether from stupidity, or the verbiage and technicalities surrounding those rules, it is a fact that they are *not* understood by nine-tenths of the voters; and if their illustrious author were to die, 'twould be confusion worse confounded to try and explain them. And then they are *so pliable*—so likely to be interpreted so as to meet the views of interested parties!

A few illustrations will suffice. One object of the present rules was to prevent the sale of or bargain for delegates, and therefore each and every one was obliged to come into convention instructed for some one or more candidates. How easily is this evaded? The knowing candidate for delegate, and his confiding constituents instruct for some one who has not the ghost of a chance for nomination, In due course that candidate is dropped, and then the delegate is free to vote for whom he chooses, and that *may be* for the man with the largest purse.

Again, when John Ent and John G. Quick were candidates in convention for Commissioner, after much manœuvreing it was found that there was a *tie* of delegate votes. For such a dilemma the rules did not provide, but the interested ones cut the Gordian Knot, and set a precedent that in such a case the popular majority should determine. Mr. Ent, having nearly 100 majority was then declared the regular nominee. To regulate such cases in the future, in the convention of 1876 the precedent was formulated into a rule.

But this must have been a poor rule, because it did not 'work both ways.' In that same convention Dr. Megargell and Capt. Brockway were candidates for the Congressional nomination, and a tie vote of delegates again ensued. In this case neither precedent nor rule was followed, although Brockway had about 300 majority on the popular vote. The way in which the managers got out of this was ingenious *First*, disregard the precedent and rule, and then give each a conferee *and a half vote* split a man!

Another illustration is in point, and it was forcibly brought out in the last convention. The rules contemplate a second or more instructions, if the voters see fit so to act. But how is it in practice? Generally they instructed for but one candidate. But shrewd politicians would go to one class of delegates, and, when in their favor, insist that they were practically instructed for the second highest name on the tally list, if the first was off, even if not named on the ballots In other cases, that the delegates were told that they were not so bound. The cases of Beaver and Jackson illustrate the point,—an illusion which the Chair did not see fit to correct.

Let me illustrate again. At the late convention the contest for Sheriff narrowed down to A. K. Smith and William Miller. In Beaver Miller got 33 votes—Smith 1, and yet under this vaunted system Miller got but *one* delegate and Smith *two*! In Jackson Smith got 18 out of 68 votes, and yet got both delegates. And so on through the list As to the popular vote, as between the two, Miller had a majority. Understand me Messrs. Editors, I do not deny the regularity of Mr. Smith's nomination under the rules, but I am only criticizing the results under them

Lastly, it seems to me that a plan could be devised by which fractional votes could be eliminated. They tend to no good and create confusion No man in the heat of convention feels like calculating whether he is a half, fourth, eighth, &c., of a man. Imagine the indignation of our worthy friend from Catawissa, Mr. Tewksbury, when he was reduced to *a vulgar fraction*.

But I have written enough I hope, to call renewed attention to the subject.

SLAROC.

The Last Detective Dodge.

The latest fashion in modern detection of crime is to put a detective in the jail cell with an accused murderer, with a view of drawing the accused into conversation and thus inveigling him into confession of guilt. This has been done in Connecticut, where one Bucholz is being tried for the murder of a wealthy miser. The evidence against the accused was by no means complete. Detective Stark was lodged in the cell with him to engage him in talk, worm a confession out of him and put it all down on paper. To a certain extent Stark's work was successful. All day for several weeks he thus shadowed him and at night wrote down the substance of what he had said. Stark and his memorandums are now admitted as in court, with a possibility of carrying considerable weight against Bucholz. But lawyers and other thinking men in various directions are beginning to reflect seriously on this method of extorting a confession and on the propriety of using such extorted confession as evidence. What a murderer confesses is no evidence. His mind may be unsettled by remorse and general embarrassment or under excitement his memory may fail him. The evidence of the detective is no evidence at all. He saw nothing of the murder and knows nothing of it except in a second hand way by what he heard from the accused. Were such a method of obtaining testimony ever so reliable, it is open to dangerous abuse. A detective thus serving as a bogus prisoner does not like to make a failure of his undertaking, nor do his employers like to send him to engage in it in vain. He may be an unscrupulous man. There is nobody except the accused prisoner to contradict what he says. The word of the accused, even though possibly as good as that of the detective, carries no weight with it. The unfortunate prisoner is thus put at the mercy of the man who is paid for being his enemy and whose interest it is to bring him to the gallows.

It is comforting to know that the detective who undertook this miserable business found the wear and tear on his nerves so great as to necessitate his being bailed out of jail and giving up for a season this unpleasant sort of confessional. And it is cheerful to reflect that when he gave the accused man an axe to show how a blow might have been inflicted on the skull of the deceased miser, the accused whisked it around in such a lively and vigorous manner as to cause the detective to believe a death blow was to be inflicted on his own skull. With such risks there is no reason to hope that the new fashion of detective confessional will not become popular.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Origin of Shaving.

The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a particular end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had a habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterwards shaving was practised in the Macedonian army and then among the Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the middle ages at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced and the habit was retained, though classicism gave place to romanticism and that in its turn was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost resistance, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement as they believed, of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of Western Europe and in the United States, the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago.

Important to Voters.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters who have not paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election (except such as are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years), must pay such tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. If an elector have paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election, or if he be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he can secure his vote by making proper proofs to the election board by his own affidavit and that of a qualified voter of his precinct, though he be not registered.

Members of democratic state, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party complies with the law.

Sept, 12, 3w.

The action of Kidney-Wort on the Kidneys, Bowels and Liver, gives it wonderful power.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, dimness of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance, and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 59 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Never Failing Worm Syrup.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches that if Tape Worms can be removed, all other Worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Berwick, Pa., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

Monday, October 20th, 1879.

All that certain piece of land situate in the borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Paul Eikendall, and lot of Charles A. Becker, on the east by lot of Sarah Becker, on the south by Canal street and on the west by lot of Mrs John M. Snyder, the same being one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet along Canal street and forty-nine and a half feet more or less in depth being southern end of lots number thirty-five, thirty two and thirty-six as marked and numbered in general plan of said borough, on which are erected a large three story frame hotel, containing eleven bed rooms and other large rooms, to-wit: Sitting room parlor, dining room, bar room, &c., a large frame stable, and frame shed, a well of good water in the premises.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of H. Werrett against Philip Sponey with notice to James Wagner, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Philip Sponey with notice to James Wagner, terre tenant.

JACKSON, Attorney. Lev. Fa.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

sept. 26, ts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. B. Brockway and Geo. E. Elwell as the firm of Brockway & Elwell, engaged in the publication of the COLUMBIAN, and in the practice of law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain at the COLUMBIAN office for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against the firm will please present their bills.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
GEO. E. ELWELL.

sept 26, 4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF MARGARET R. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Margaret R. Smith, late of Madison twp., Columbia co unty deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make prompt payment.

H. J. SMITH,
A. C SMITH.
Administrators.

sept 26, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE RISEWICK, DECEASED,

Letters of administration on the estate of George Risewick, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Administrator,
Bloomsburg.

Sept. 19, 79-6w

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

ORGANS 13 Stops 3 set Reeds 2 Knee Swells, Stool, & Book only $98. 8 Oct. Pianos, Stool, Cover & Book only $145.75. Illustrated Newspaper sent free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
d sept 26, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa d sept. 26, '79-4w

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d sept. 26,-4w

$10 TO $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, N. Y. sept. 26, '79-4w d

WANTED—Agents wanted for our Spier did Book
LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS
Complete in one volume. Illustrated with fine Steel-plate Engravings. Agents doing well. 42 orders taken by one Agent last week. Grand book for Fall and Winter. QUAKER CITY PUB. HOUSE, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia.
sept. 26, 4w. d

WANTED Active parties to act as General Agents for the sale of our specialities. Business respectable. Goods sell rapidly. We pay a salary or a liberal commission on sales. From $100 to $200 a Month can be made by live men. Rare chance for making money. Address—J. S. McDONALD & CO., 158 Clark St., Chicago.
sept. 26, 4w. d

CONSUMPTION
CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, which has been tested in thousands of cases. Recipe, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail Free of charge on receipt of stamps. Please name this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.
sept 26, 4w. d

Established in 1842.
With Your ADDRESS will bring you a post-paid SPECIMEN of the AMERICAN Agriculturist,
Equal to 144 Magazine Pages, with 354 ENGRAVINGS, and Descriptions of
3 CENTS FOR POSTAGE,
i200 GOOD THINGS for Your Own Use, for HOLIDAY, WEDDING, & other PRESENTS, etc., and How to readily obtain them, without Cash Outlay. Address ORANGE JUDD CO 245 Broadway, New York.
$1.50 a Year
sept. 26, 4w. d

WANTED A GOOD AGENT to canvass Bloomsburg, and the adjoining towns for the best selling household articles in the world. Tip top profits, write at once to World Manufacturing Co., 712 Nassau St., New York.
Sept. 14, 4w. d

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE.
160 ILLUSTRATIONS
Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, and Owlets contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed Free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 12, 4w d

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe oct. 1, 1879.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, October 25, 1879.

All those certain lots or pieces of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 101 is bounded on the north by Fifth street, on the east by May street, on the south by lot No. 108, and on the west by lot No. 100, containing two acres more or less—vacant

ALSO,

Lot No. 108 bounded on the north by lots one hundred and one hundred and one, on the east by May street, on the south by lot No. 110, and on the west by lot No. 1, containing two acres more or less—vacant.

ALSO,

Lot No. 251 bounded on the north by Third street on the east by lot No. 252, on the south by Fourth street, and on the west by lot No. 250, being sixty-six feet in front and two hundred and thirty-one in depth—vacant.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of A. W. Creamer against John Keller and to be sold as the property of John Keller.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All the defendants interest in a certain tract of land situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road thence by land of James Berry north eighty-eight degrees and twenty-three minutes west twenty-seven perches to the middle of little Fishingcreek, thence up the middle of said creek north thirty-three degrees east forty-six perches to a stone, thence by same north seventy-eight degrees east twenty-five perches to a hemlock on the west side of mill-dam, thence up the west side of said mill-dam forty-two perches for to such distance as will secure a head and fall of fourteen feet at the saw-mill on the premises herein described, thence south thirteen degrees east to a stone in the middle of the road before mentioned, thence by the same south seventy-one degrees twenty-three minutes forty-seven perches to a stone, thence by the middle of said road south thirty-two degrees, twenty-three minutes, twenty-three perches to a stone, thence south twenty degrees, twenty-three minutes, thirteen perches along the middle of said road to the place of beginning, containing eleven acres, three perches and appurtenances.

ALSO,

All the defendants interest in a certain tract of land situate in Pine and Greenwood township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a post thence by land of Margaret Coarson, east three hundred and eighty perches to a post, thence by lands of Humprey Parker north one hundred and eighty perches to a white oak, thence by lands of J. J. Robbins and J. Berry north eighty-nine degrees and one-half west three hundred and eighty perches to a post, thence by lands of Esther Eves south one half degrees west one hundred and ten perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and forty-four acres and thirty seven perches more or less, on which is erected a barn.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas J. Vanderslice against John Leggott and Alexander J. Frick and to be sold as the property of John Leggott and Alexander J. Frick

VANDERSLICE, Attorney. Vend Ex

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

sept 26, 79-ts

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.
(PATENTED.)

HAVING struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, and been treated by the most eminent physicians without receiving any benefit, I was compelled, as a last resort, to experiment on myself. I had become so bad that I was compelled to sit on my chair day and night, gasping for my breath. My sufferings were so intense that life seemed useless to attempt to describe them. Always before using nature had provided a remedy, if it would only be found. I commenced compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the medicine fumes, when I immediately discovered a most wonderful remedy and cure sure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. I now offer to all afflicted with the above diseases, the benefit of my discovery, and if they will improve the opportunity, I will guarantee they will never suffer with that terrible disease (asthma) FIVE MINUTES, and will be able to lie down to rest and sleep as sweetly as an infant. As a further guarantee I propose to any person not fully satisfied, after using one-half of a package, the either ASTHMA or CATARRH, to return the remaining two-thirds to the proprietor, and the purchase money will be refunded by return mail. I will say further, if the foregoing proposition is not satisfactory, send your name and address, and I will send you one trial package Free of Charge. Should your druggist fail to keep the remedy, I have a large supply on hand, put up in strong packages with full directions how to use it, which I can send by mail to any address on receipt of the Price.

$1.00 per Package.

Address, D. LANGELL, (Inventor & Sole Proprietor,) Apple Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

☞ READ WHAT THE AFFLICTED WHO HAVE TRIED IT, SAY ABOUT IT. ☜

W. T. BROWN, Morris, Penn. writes—D. LANGELL, Dear Sir—Asthma and Catarrh Remedy has completely cured me. After I was afflicted with Asthma from the time that I was a year old, which is now thirty years.

B. A. HOPKINS, Joplin, Mo. D. LANGELL, Dear Sir—I have used your valuable Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and say with pleasure that it cured me. Please make my statement known to the world.

GEO. CORE, Apple Creek, Ohio.—I do hereby certify that I was afflicted with Catarrh fifteen years. I used about two-thirds of a package of D. LANGELL'S Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and am now entirely cured.

Such testimony should convince the most doubtful sufferer that my Asthma and Catarrh Remedy is the wonder of the age. It is my own discovery, gathered from the Rocks, and contains no injurious drugs. IT IS SAFE, RELIABLE AND TRUE.

☞ PRESERVE THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. ☜

Geo. A. Kelley & Co. Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa.

September 12, '79, 1m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS
—OF—
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Are filled to overflowing with

NEW, CHOICE AND SEASONABLE FABRICS,

It is manifestly impossible to make mention of more than a small portion of such a stock.

IN FOREIGN NOVELTIES,

We have all the newest things produced this season in the manufacturing Centres of France, England and Germany,

OUR PRESENT COLLECTION OF

CASHMERES AND SHOODAS

Was selected with the greatest care and under the most favorable circumstances

WE NAME

40 Pieces ALL WOOL CASHMERES, (Double width, all colors,) AT 45 CENTS.

80 Pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, (34 inches in width), AT 50 CENTS.

80 Pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, (38 inches in width), AT 62½ CENTS.

80 Pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, (40 inches in width), AT 75 CENTS.

40 Pieces FRENCH SHOODAS, (44 inches in width), AT 87½ CENTS.

40 Pieces FRENCH SHOODAS, (45 inches in width), AT $1.00.

We have a superb stock of

FRENCH PLAIDS

Embracing all the new combinations of colors that are in vogue in Paris the present season.

40 Pieces BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PLAIDS, (ALL WOOL) AT 75 CENTS.

40 Pieces ELEGANT FRENCH PLAIDS, (ALL WOOL,) AT $1.00.

40 Pieces ROYAL CASHMERES PLAIDS, AT $1.25.

OUR STOCK OF

MEDIUM PRICE FABRICS

Was received when these goods had touched bottom, so that, notwithstanding

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....		7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A.M.	7.26 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND HARDSVILLE.—Leave Laurdeville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG. Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

David Lowenberg, administrator of George Risewick deceased, will sell personal property in the livery stable and dwelling, on the premises in Bloomsburg on Thursday, October 2nd at 10 o'clock.

See advertisements in another column.

Col R. B. Ricketts favored our town with a visit on last Monday. He is always welcome.

The Muncy Valley Fair will be held at Hughesville October 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

District Attorney Dewart of Sunbury, spent several days in town this week.

Hon. Robert Klotz will please accept thanks for a copy of "State of Labor in Europe."

Sherman Peacock is clerking in the store of I. W. McKelvy.

Base ball is "played out," and croquet abandoned. Why not revive roller-skating?

There will be an adjourned Court October 21st prox.

An unforseen accident at the gas works on Monday left those who had no lamps on hand in darkness one night.

With such excellent schools as we possess, it is astonishing that directors and parents do not take a deeper interest in them.

Rollins, Holmes & Schuyler have erected a large frame shop in the rear of their store to accommodate their increasing trade.

Business in Williamsport is said to be looking up. The tradesmen there all advertise in the newspapers.

Mayor Robert Klotz, our member of Congress, was in town on Wednesday. He expects to attend the Fair here next month. His many friends will be glad to see him.

The funeral of the late Judge Woodward will take place from the residence of his relative, Stanley Woodward, on Saturday next at 2:30 p. m.

Lin Bartholomew and Geo. R. Kaercher Esqs. received a warm welcome from the citizens of Pottsville, on their return home last week from an European trip.

Only three cents for postage, with your address, will bring you a double number of the excellent old *American Agriculturist*, full of Good Things. Send for it, as per advertisement.

Under a new law passed at the last session of the legislature, Sheriff's inquisitions are composed of only six men, instead of twelve, and the same is the case on writs of partition of real estate.

Rumor has it, that Wm. Hughes, the "irrepressible" from Hazleton purposes buying the livery establishment of George Risewick deceased. He could not find a better investment, nor could our citizens find a better man for the place.

EQUINOX.—The nearest approach to equality between night and day will be on this Friday and Saturday, when the sun sets at 5.52 Friday afternoon, and rises at 5.52 Saturday morning—making precisely twelve hours from sunset sunrise.

The Board of Pardons has reported unfavorably on the applications of the Mollie Maguires Peter McManus and John O'Neil now in Jail at Sunbury under sentence of death, and they will have to hang. They are the last of the Mollies convicted of murder.

The time is approaching for purchasing Boots for winter. Messrs. J. E. Dayton & Co of Williamsport have their *hand made* Boots placed in nearly every town in the county and those purchasing these well known goods will be sure of getting a good article, or knowing that what is not good will be made good.

Horsemen should read the advertisement in another column of Kendall's Spavin Cure. A remedy which does what this is claimed to do (which many prominent horsemen have testified to) should be investigated, for it is of great importance to every horse owner. It seems to be winning for itself an unprecedented reputation by its merits.

Our coming Fair promises to be one of the best ever held in this county. Our citizens should all unite to make it a grand success. Those who have anything to display of interest or value should do so, and they can rest assured that their goods will be properly cared for.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the 25th anniversary of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, on the 26th inst and regret that we shall not be able to accept. It was our privilege to be a student at this school seventeen years ago, and it would give us pleasure to renew the associations of boyhood on the old campus.

Capt. Trout of the Williamsport company ("D",) has had a relapse since his return from the parade. He was an invalid when he came here, but resisted all entreaties of friends to take up quarters in town. We hope he will soon recover. The Captain was in the Mexican war and that of the rebellion. He has hosts of friends in northern Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. H. Kinports has rented the store room in Evans' block, formerly occupied by Rollins & Holmes, and opened a fine stock of drugs and fancy articles to which he invites the attention of the public. Mr. Kinports is a regular graduate in Pharmacy, and has had several years experience in the drug business.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

KILLED NEAR LEWISBURG.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. Slifer, son of the Hon. Eli Slifer, of Lewisburg, was killed by the caving in of a stone quarry, in which he was working. He was about thirty three years of age.—*Gazette* of September 24th.

Hard times are certainly past in Danville. The *Record says:*

One of the cheering signs of coming prosperity is the additional number of workingmen who get drunk and larrup their wives. For a long time they have lain idle and their wives have taken in washing and supported them; but now they are earning enough to buy liquor and feel that they are men again.

Some unregenerated Republican objects to colored children being schooled with white children. Why not? They are cleanly and well behaved. It is time that the "color line" in this respect was obliterated. The writer of this remembers that nineteen years ago, before slavery was abolished, no distinction was made in a school he taught near Berwick, an I none should be made now.

The people of Bloomsburg deserve credit for treating the soldiers so well while among them, and W. H. Gilmore, the jolly and clever proprietor of Gilmore's restaurant and billiard rooms, took especial pains to entertain the boys from Williamsport in a hospitable manner, and to say that they appreciated this attentions but faintly expresses it. They all heartily join in saying that his is the place to stop while in that town. May his shadow never grow less.—*Williamsport Banner.*

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the next meeting of the Agricultural Society of Northern Montour Oct. 1st 2nd and 3rd, at Washingtonville. Although a small County Montour successfully maintains two Fairs. The secret of their success lies in the fact that they advertise liberally. The posters are twice the size of ours—more generally distributed, and the premium list is published in the local papers.

Last Tuesday was the centennial anniversary of a famous sea fight of the revolutionary war—that in which "Paul Jones" captured the Serapis, his own vessel, the Bon Homme Richard, sinking at the end of the fight. Reckless daring characterized the battle from the first Jones' old Indiaman, refitted as a war ship, being much inferior to the [Serapis and inefficiently armed. The two vessels were lashed together by Jones early in the conflict and their guns were discharged directly into each other's sides. Although Bon Homme Richard suffered most—so badly, in fact, that she had to be abandoned—the Serapis surrendered, and when it became apparent that the Richard must go down, Jones had fortunately a new vessel in his prize, to which he transferred his crew. It is just one hundred years since John Paul Jones won his most famous victory. He is now remembered with honor, though his own generation permitted him to die in poverty and neglect.

CHANGING HANDS.

Dr. W. B. Freas, of the firm of Freas Brothers of Berwick, who recently lost their planing mill and car factory by fire, has been in town for several days and we learn has bought the [planing mill known as the Longshore & Hofecker property. He will move the machinery to Berwick to restock the new building they are now constructing. They expect soon to be in full running order.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Dean recently rendered a decision in the Courts of Blair county that is of considerable importance. The point decided is that the signatures of the maker of a note executed in pencil and afterward inked over by a second or third party to preserve the signature is a "material alteration, and is therefore void. This question has never been decided by a Supreme Court, but if it should become a law how important it is not to doctor signatures by inking them over.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT SCRANTON CITIZEN.

SCRANTON, September 21.—Philip Robison, a wealthy and well known brewer of this city, died yesterday morning at two o'clock of inflammation of the brain. He was the owner of an extensive brewery in Scranton and had his life insured for $20 000. He was a candidate for county treasurer of the democratic fusion ticket. Already there are several aspirants asking for the nomination made vacant by Mr. Robison's death, but it is thought his newhew, Leopold Schimpff, will be asked to accept it.

MIDNIGHT RIOT.

As a rule there is not a more peaceable town in the state than Bloomsburg. But on Tuesday evening some Danville bloods, two we believe from the *Record* office, came to town, and about midnight got on a rampage with some of our town boys. The riot culminated about one o'clock on Market street, between Main and Third. One of the Danville party fired a revolver at the Bloom-burgers who returned a volley of stones. Sheriff Hoffman happened to be in the neighborhood, and secured the revolver, but was unable to hold the crowd. As their names are known they may be arrested yet. An example should be made.

MILLINERY.

Misses Everett and Gress would announce to the ladies of Bloomsburg and vicinity that, they have just returned from New York with the finest assortment of Millinery, Fancy Goods, Notions &c., ever brought to this place. We invite your kind inspection.

We take especial pains to give satisfaction in the trimming of Hats and Bonnets, which will be done in the latest styles.

Zephyrs, Germantown wools, Patterns for Canvas work, Trimmings in lace and beads, Ruchings &c, in great variety. Please call at our Store on Main street five doors below Market, and examine the elegant assortment.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf

POOR AND PROUD.

Young men out of business are sometimes hampered by pride. Many young men who go West take more pride than money—and bring back all the pride and no money at all. A young man that "works for his board," no matter what honest work he does, has no reason for shame. A young man who eats the bread of idleness, no matter how much money he has he is disgraced. All young men starting in life ought to aim—first of all—to find a place where they can earn their bread and butter, with hoe, ax, spade, wheelbarrow currycomb, blacking brush—no matter how. Independence first. The bread and butter question settled, let the young man perform his duty so faithfully as to attract, and let him constantly keep his eyes open for a chance to do better. About half the poor, proud young men, and two-thirds of the poor, discouraged young men, are always out of work. The young man who pockets his pride, and carries an upper lip as stiff as a cast-iron door-step scraper, need not starve, and stands a good chance to become rich.

WHY AMERICANS "BOLT."

It is especially remarkable that in the United States the ordinary food of the people is far better in quality and more respectfully cooked than among the masses in any other country; and the Americans are known to masticate their food very imperfectly—in short, to "bolt" it. This habit of bolting is probably due to the general excellence of the food supply, coupled with the restlessly busy temperament of the people. Now, it is curious that in the United States the degeneration of the wisdom teeth has gone further than in any European country; that the jaws are almost abnormally short; that the lower jaw is apt to be rather "underhung," and that, as Mr. Brace assured Mr. Darwin, "it is becoming quite a common practice to remove some of the molar teeth of children," as the jaw does not grow large enough to hold the proper number. To these peculiarities we must attribute in great part the commonness of the hatchet face in America.—*The New Quarterly Review.*

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in this borough or township.

tf.

The Princess Louise, wher visiting the convent of Loretto, at Toronto, urged the young ladies who were receiving their education at that institution to study the art of cooking. This is sensible advice; for it is not probable that girls in a boarding school will learn anything upon which their happiness in the future depends in a greater degree. Discord in families as well as dyspepsia result from a badly managed cuisine, and the enjoyment which should be had from well selected and well cooked food is lost. When royalty recommends careful attention to such a branch of tuition, young ladies of aristocratic pretensions need not be afraid that it is undignified nor unfashionable to know how the work of the kitchen should be conducted. Some time since the most wealthy and refined ladies of this city induced an expert in the culinary art to cross the ocean for the purpose of giving them practical lessons in cooking, and the course of instruction proved of much interest as well as practical value to those who attended it. If the notion could be got out of the heads of girls that familiarity with useful household work is not tolerated in genteel society, there would be a better prospect for them, and their chances for marriage with sensible and prudent men would be greatly increased. The ladies who figure so much in divorce suits are not the ones who pride themselves upon their skill and taste in getting up nice dinners.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT ALTOONA.

ALTOONA, September 23.—The prohibition State convention met at this City at 10 o'clock this morning. J. N. Pierce, secretary of the state committee, read a call for the convention, and Dr. Nesbitt, of Pittsburg led in prayer. Geo. T. Turner, of Pittsburg, was made temporary secretary, and subsequently they were made permanent officers of the convention.

Mr. Turner, on taking the chair, further explained the call. He had interrogated, he said, the republican, democratic and greenback-labor candidates for State treasurer, but they had so far declined to answer, or to place themselves on record on the questions addressed to them; hence, the prohibitionists were impelled to take political action.

About sixty delegates were present, and letters were read from Hon. James Black and R. Audley Brown. Speeches were made by Mr. Hendrickson, of Bucks; Prof. Moffit, of Lancaster; S. P. M'Calmont, of Venango, and others.

The resolutions denounce the liquor traffic, refer to the refusal of the legislature to re-enact local option and to the absolute ignoring of the temperance question in any address of Gov. Hoyt or in the platforms of the democratic, republican or national parties, all of which show an unwillingness or impotency to change our liquor license system for that of prohibition even by and with the prior consent of the voters of the state. Urges all friends of temperance to support all efforts for securing the enactment of the temperance law adopted by the State convention of 1879; also presents for the consideration of our fellow citizens the resolutions adopted by the prohibition party convention of 1878.

J. L. Richardson of Columbia County, was nominated for State treasurer.

After appointing a state central committee the convention adjourned.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

There seems to be a great many ways of defining and understanding the phrase "newspaper patronage," and as a party interested in a correct definition of the same, we give the following disquisition on the subject by one who knows whereof he speaks. It may serve, perhaps, as a mirror, in which certain parties may be able to "see themselves as other see them."

Experience has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition or are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in, subscribes for a paper, pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, and reaps the advantage thereof. This is patronage.

Another man asks you to send him the paper, and goes off without saying a word about the pay. Time passes on, you are in need of money and ask him to pay the sum he owes you. He flies in a passion, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped.—This is called patronage.

One man brings in a fifty-cent advertisement and wants a two-dollar puff thrown in, and when you decline, he goes off mad. Even this is called patronage.

Another man don't take your paper. It is too high priced; but he borrows and reads it regularly, and that could be called newspaper patronage.

One man likes your paper; he takes a copy, pays for it, and gets his friends to do the same; he is not always grumbling to you or others but has a friendly word. If an accident occurs in his section he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.

One hands you a marriage, or other notice, and asks for extra copies containing it; and when you ask him to pay for the papers, he looks surprised, and says, "You surely don't take pay for such small matters?" This is called patronage.

One (it is good to see such) comes in and says: "The year for which I paid is about to expire; I want to pay for another." He does so and retires. This is newspaper patronage.

It will be seen by the above that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life of a newspaper, there are other kinds more fatal to its health and circulation than the coils of a boa constrictor are to the luckless prey he patronizes.—*Exchange.*

Rebecca Carman of Benton has just received a large assortment of Millinery, Notions and Goods from the City to which she invites the public. Prices low as ever.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The tolling of the Court House bell on last Monday afternoon caused several citizens to inquire as to the cause. Investigation proved it to be a Convention summoned to hold an inquest over the decayed remains of the Republican party. Slowly and sadly about 30 mourners gathered in to witness the sad ceremony, and twenty two spectators joined to see the rites duly performed. The Assembly was called to order by J. C. Brown of the *Republican*, J. V. Logan was elected as Secretary. A list of townships was then called to get a list of the chief mourners. About half of the districts were represented, and but two men presented credentials. The others were picked up hap hazard. Not one Republican vote in fifty was polled at the primary election.

On motion Hon. M. G. Hughes, was called to preside. Our space will not permit us to give his remarks in full. In substance he thanked the assembled multitude for the distinguished honor conferred upon him. In view of the mighty issues at stake he counselled harmony. The life of the nation was at stake and hydraheaded treason must be put down, even if substitutes had to be called into the field for that purpose, (silent applause). Let the office-holders but do their duty, and the Democrats will not have over 2200 majority in old Columbia. We could not hear distinctly, but presume the speaker made a touching allusion to the widows and orphans, and after a grand peroration, sat down and resumed his five cent cigar.

On motion J. V. Logan was continued a Secretary.

Dead silence then reigned for a time, but the machine commenced moving after Mr. Brown hinted that something else must be done. Thereupon Reece Fairman and David T. Jones of North Scott were nominated for Sheriff. The vote stood 21 for Fairman 8 for Jones. Of course as a prominent Republican remarked "This soldier business is played out." It was poor Jones' misfortune to have served through the war, and in the performance of duty was severely wounded. He got *eight* votes, from a class of men who, when he and others went to the front, said, "we will take care of your families when absent, preserve your memory if dead, and honor you if you return "*Certainly.*"'

Nominations for Jury Commissioner were then declared in order. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination; G. A. Buckingham, Berwick; John Hartman, Hemlock; G. B. Hasler, Fishing creek; Theo. W. Smith, Jackson.

The ballot resulted as follows, viz.

Buckingham 10, Hartman, 15; Hosler, 1; Smith, 4. Hosler, Buckingham and Smith having been soldiers, of course were beaten. The second ballot was as follows: Buckingham, 10; Hartman, 17, Smith, 4. John was therefore nominated. The "machine" worked as smoothly as it did when he was nominated for Sheriff in 1873 by the Republicans, and sold out to Aaron Smith, Dolter, for so much cash down, and the balance was paid when Smith—now Temperance candidate for the same office—was elected. Good enough, Hartman, sell out again.

CORONER.

For this important office the following nominations were made; Hon. M. G. Hughes, R. C. Neal, Jos. Crawford, J. V. Logan, Samuel Kisner. With a patriotism unequalled, the nominees declined the proffered honor, some suggesting press of business at home, some ignorance as to the duties of the office, &c. &c. A quiet suggestion from Mr. Brown to Mr. Kisner, however, that there was no danger of his being elected, induced the latter to accept the nomination.

Another dead silence then reigned for some time finally broken by the selection of J. C. Brown as Chairman of the Standing Committee, True, Mr. Brown was not a delegate, and it is usual for the Committee to select their own Chairman; but as Beckley and Brown owned the Convention, it was deemed advisable to act *then*, on the principle that 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

A few members of the Standing Committee were then named and the farce ended.

Among the interested spectators we noticed C. A. Knorr, Independent Candidate for Sheriff; Aaron Smith, Temperance candidate; Capt U. H. Ent, Greenback candidate, and ——— Granger candidate.

The Next Census.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has issued a circular in relation to the office of the Enumerator under Census law, in which the duties of that office are defined, and other information in relation to the discharge of those duties given. The duties in the main are identical with those of an Assistant Marshal under the last three censuses, but the provisions of the law regarding the time and the size of the enumeration districts make the office differ widely from the former. Under the old law subdivisions are limited to twenty thousand inhabitants, while by the present law they are limited to four thousand, and will be generally confined to a single town where the number may be even less. By the old law from June 1 to November 1 was allowed for the enumeration, while under the present statute it is required to be made in June, and in cities of more than ten thousand inhabitants in two weeks from the first Monday in June. The aggregate amount of compensation to an enumerator cannot exceed one hundred dollars, as but one month's time is allowed, and the pay not to exceed $4 per diem. It is expected that enumerators will in their own immediate locality, knowing and known to most of those they enumerate without incurring traveling expenses in a majority of cases, and that in many instances the work can be done without materially interfering with their other vocations, so that a more competent class of enumerators may be secured. Township assessors, local officers and postmasters at small offices, etc., are suggested as men likely to perform the work faithfully and intelligently. Country physicians within the circuit of their usual practice would, it is thought, often make excellent enumerators. Their knowledge of vital conditions, their appreciation of the importance of trustworthy statistics, together with their knowledge of the history of families, would combine to make returns alike of deaths, and of the living population from officers of this class especially valuable. There would also be the practical consideration that men of this profession are, as a rule, already mounted, and their service in the capacity of enumerators would involve no expense whatever for outfit. Schoolmasters have largely been found in England among the best qualified enumerators. Accustomed to keep lists and make reports, almost accurate in accounts, trained in punctuality and precision, and accustomed to enforce them upon others, the teacher within his school district would generally do his work rapidly, neatly and accurately.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weekly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

JUDGE WOODWARD.

Justice Warren J. Woodward of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his summer residence, near Hamden, Delaware county, New York, on Tuesday, September the twenty-third at five o'clock in the afternoon, lacking one day of being sixty years of age, having been born near Bethany, Wayne county this state, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1819. He will be interred in the cemetery at Wilkesbarre, in his family vault, on Saturday of the present week.

We can only in our present issue give some brief notice of the life and character of this distinguished jurist, whose service as president judge in this county from 1856 to 1861, obtained for him the profound respect and attachment of all our people. He was never a candidate for political office, in the ordinary sense of that term, but by devotion to his profession of the law he qualified himself for high judicial positions and obtained them without personal solicitations or effort. Although a Democrat of the straightest sect he was appointed by Gov. Pollock to be president judge of our judicial district composed of Columbia, Sullivan, and Wyoming counties upon a general request of the members of the bar of both parties, and was afterward elected to the same position by the people without opposition. Upon the bench he exhibited great ability and impartiality united with a faithful devotion to the duties of his office. All business before him was promptly disposed of and the intrusion of political feelings or other sinister influence into his Courts was sternly prevented. He brought to the bench qualities which had received their training and discipline under Judge Conyngham of Luzerne county, before whom his professional life at the bar had been passed—an admirable Judge and a finished gentlemen whose memory yet holds the respect of the people of all the Courts in which his judicial duties were discharged. These qualities constituting high qualifications for a judge were great integrity of purpose, great industry, and a most sincere unassuming devotion to justice. And in social intercourse off the bench, his temper was genial and kindly, and his friendship was considered a proper object of just and honorable effort.

In 1861, Judge Woodward was invited to accept a nomination for president Judge of Berks county, and was chosen to that position at the general election of that year by a large majority. In 1871 he was reelected without opposition, for he had then become known to the people of that county as a most admirable Judge and an estimable man, and his retention upon the bench was considered an object of the utmost importance to the people of that county. From that position of usefulness, however, he was called to the bench of the Supreme Court by an election in the fall of 1874, taking his seat on the first Monday of January following, so at the time of his death he had served as a Justice of the Supreme Court something more than four years and a half. From notices that are being published in leading daily journals, it is plainly to be seen that the great abilities and high character of Judge Woodward had come to be known and appreciated generally by the legal profession and by the people of the whole state, and most sincere regrets are expressed at the loss which the administration of justice has sustained by his death. His opinions to be found in the books of reports will remain to bear evidence of his ability, and their language and composition to gratify all readers of sound taste, and learning.

Judge Woodward was born in Wayne county, this state, secured in his youth an academic education at Wilkes Barre, taught school several terms in his native county, entered a printing office of the Wayne County *Herald*, at Bethany, and conducted that newspaper for a time in the absence of its proprietor and was then for about two years connected with the *Pennsylvanian* at Philadelphia in an editorial capacity.

He next studied law at Wilkes Barre, and then practiced for about fifteen years with eminent success, holding at the time of his appointment to a judgeship, the leading practice at the Luzerne bar.

He had the habits and tastes of a student, and was one of the most laborious of men, always disposed to master difficulties and go to the bottom of a subject. A conscientious performance of judicial duty involves much of concentrated attention and effort, quite unknown to the outer world because performed mostly in private. Even in the long run results only become evident; it comes to be known that the faithful Judge is a great or accomplished lawyer—that his work is correctly and promptly performed—that sound law is pronounced and impartial justice administered by him—but little is known by the general public of the days or weeks or years of potent toil, and of self-discipline which have made him what he is—an accomplished minister of justice.

The immediate cause of the Judge's death was nervous exhaustion, accompanied by an enlargement of the liver. For twenty years he had been subject to recurring bilious attacks which with overwork appear to have caused his final sickness and death.

His walk was remarkably erect, his limbs and face clothed with little flesh; but his frame was of fair size, his body substantial, and his head showed intellectual development and power. His eye was kindly and kindled in familiar discourse, his conversation was emphatic, without violence, and had the charms of earnestness and variety in intercourse with friends. He read much of general literature, and obtained larger views of mankind and affairs than those of the mere lawyer or plodding judge. But of all his characteristics, conscientiousness was perhaps the most commanding and constant; this was the spur to labor and study throughout his career, carrying him with tireless activity through all the obscurities and difficulties of every case, and presenting to him at all times a wholesome apprehension that some man's right or some principle of justice might be overlooked or neglected. By reason of his death the Governor will have an appointment to make, which will continue until the first Monday of January 1881, and the vacant seat will be filled for a regular term of twenty one years at the general election in 1880. It will be well if the Governor and the people shall succeed in obtaining a successor equally fit, competent and worthy.

CONCRETED SUNLIGHT.

The Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt., converts winter strained milk into glorious, golden butter. Such butter always commands the highest price and is entirely free from the taint of any hurtful agency.

Overissue of State Bonds.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the overissue of State bonds have made out their report and will give it to the general committee of the Legislature, at a meeting to be called at Harrisburg. A member of the sub-committee gives the following outline of the report:

We have found that the loan of 4th of May, 1852, for $5,000,000 had been all issued and $500,000 of the loan of 19th of April, 1853, had been signed and placed in the Girard Bank; $400,000 of this loan was negotiated and used in taking up overdue loans of the Commonwealth of that date. The bonds of this last loan commenced with No. 5,001 and were numbered from that up to 5,500. One hundred of these bonds, of $1,000 each, deposited with the Girard Bank were not used, but left with the bank. The day previous to the expiration of Mr. John M. Bickel's term as State Treasurer he called and found these $1,000 bonds were in the Girard Bank and unused. Subsequently the bank gave a receipt to Joseph T. Bailey, his successor as State Treasurer, for these bonds. The receipt was handed by Baily, at the expiration of his term, to Eli K. Slifer, his successor.

These bonds remained at the Girard Band until Henry J. Magraw was appointed State Treasurer in 1856. It appears that he became anxious to recover these bonds and have a settlement with the Girard Bank, and that from an entry in the books of the Treasury Department during his term, and made by him, he had a settlement with the Girard Bank on the 9th of December, 1856. From on entry it appears that the Girard Bank had used $49,000 of these bonds and was unable to deliver them to Magraw. But in lieu of these the bank delivered to Magraw $28,000 of the five per cent. certificate loan and twenty-one bonds of $4,000 each of the loan of the 4th of May, 1852, and fifty-one bonds of the loan of the 19th of April, 1853, of $1,000 each. Magraw received at the same time the interest which had accrued and a check for the difference between the market value of the five per cent. certificate loan and the bonds which had been used.

Magazines for October.

Good Company, *Number One*, is a first and inviting issue of a new volume, with which subscriptions, *which should be sent now*, should commence.

The cover is new in color and design, both in excellent taste, and the latter *sui generis* among magazines. It is the work of Mr. E. J. N. Stent of New York.

After a charming bit of poetry by Lucrece, come some pleasant pages from Mr. Charles Dudley Warner entitled, A Wilderness Romance. It is one of his delightful Adirondack sketches. Next there is an account of Hospital Work in New York, carefully done and readable, by Mr. William H. Rideing. It will surprise many to learn that there are several hospitals in New York finer in construction and equipment than any in the Old World. Following this are a sketch from life by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and some verses by Miss Lucy Larcom, characteristic and therefore good. Miss Larcom has a second poem of one verse near the end of the number.

A gentleman who resided for several years in Japan gives a *resume* of the maxims of their social code, which have an interest as having been largely instrumental in producing the polished courtesy of manner and rare politeness that we so much admire in the Japanese. It is entitled The Politeness of Ogasawara.

Several contributions relate to foreign land:—In the Fatherland, by a lady several years resident in Germany; A German School; and All Day Long in Paris, a pen picture of such a day as thousands of Americans have spent this Summer.

For stories, Mrs. Kirk, who writes over her maiden name, Ellen W. Olney, has Mr. Sentergood's First Parish; Mr. Horace E. Scudder has Do Not even the Publicans the Same?; and Elizabeth A. S. Chester furnishes Along the Line; all good specimens of their respective authors' work.

In The Laborer and his Hire, anonymous, a sketch from life, an intelligent factory operative gives his ideas as to the condition of his class. Something to Do, also anonymous, is by a well informed and competent person, who suggests a course at one of the training schools for nurses as well adapted to many young ladies who in these hard times want preparation for remunerative employment. Details are given as to conditions of entering training schools, the course pursued, wages, etc.

The other contributions include, A Committee of Five, a discussion of current fiction in the form of a sketch, by Mr E. C. Gardner; Is there Not a Lie in our Right Hand? by Mrs. Edward Ashley Walker; Nature and Revelation; and verses by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, and Mrs. Mary Bradley.

The number concludes with the Editor's Table and Talks.'

It should be distinctly understood that this magazine presents *original matter only.*

$3.50 a year, postage paid. *Good canvassers wanted.* Address Good Company, Springfield, Mass.

Eclectic Magazine.

The October number of the *Eclectic*, contains a finely-executed portrait on steel of Francis Parkman, one of the most eminent of American historians; and the portrait is accompanied by a brief but complete and interesting sketch of his life. The literary contents of the number are as follows: "Hours in a Library—Gray and his School," by Leslie Stephen; "The French Play in London," by Matthew Arnold; "The Study of the Classics," by Alexander Bain; "Souvenirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun;" "Half-Hearted," a poem; "White Wings; a Yachting Romance," by Wm. Black. Chapters V. to VII.; "The Origin of the Week," by Richard A. Proctor; "Conversations with Prince Napoleon," by the late Nassau W. Senior; "An Episode in the Russo-Turkish War;" "Mademoiselle de Mersac," a Novel, Chapters XVIII. and XIX.; "Influence of the Mind on the Body;" "Americans in Europe;" "Is Nest-Building an instinct in Birds?"; "The Two Crosses of Honor;" "At Sea;" and the biographical sketch of Mr. Parkman already mentioned. Besides these the Editorial Departments, filled with copious notes on home and foreign literature, science, and art, complete a number of great interest and variety.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St., N. Y. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months, $1.

St. Nicholas for October.

The October number of St. Nicholas closes the sixth volume of the magazine with an array of features hard to match in interest for the little folks.

Louisa M. Alcott contributes the opening story entitled "Jimmy's Cruise in the 'Pinafore,'" a charming narrative illustrated with fine portraits of characters in the "Children's Pinafore," which will delight every boy and girl who has heard the famous operetta.

The Elevated Railroads of New York are described in a long article by Charles Barnard, and with it are given eight admirable pictures of various views along the lines of the three New York Roads. The text and illustrations also show how the roads were constructed, and together furnish a capital and entertaining account of those wonderful "Railroads in the Air."

"Noah's Ark Ashore," is the title of another descriptive article which will be eagerly read by every boy and girl. It is a well-told narrative of a visit to a queer "Ark" on the Amazon river which a kind-hearted native had turned into a sort of asylum for beasts and birds of various kinds. The story of this novel institution is very interesting indeed, and the illustrations are really superb. No finer pictures of animals have been printed of late years than the eight beautiful drawings which accompany this article.

Besides these, there is a timely little paper telling all about the strange doings and mysteries of "Halloween," and illustrated with a lovely frontispiece; while a very "Curious Monastery" is shown in a full-page picture; and a fascinating "School in the Woods" is described by Maurice Thompson, the literary archer.

Of Stories there is a capital budget, beginning with the two serials "Eyebright" and "A Jolly Fellowship," which are both concluded in this number with "climax" installments. Then there is a lively fishing story—"Mr. Carothers' Secret," written by the author of "Oab Kinzer;" a pleasant fanciful tale by Moncure D. Conway, and a strong home story for girls called "What Kate Found in the Well." "An Educational Breakfast at the Peterkins'," a very comical affair, is told about by Miss Lucretia P. Hale; Mary E. Bradley contributes a fine poem called "Duke Leopold's Stone," for which Alfred Fredericks has drawn a beautiful illustration; and there are several funny pictures and verses scattered through the number, while the Departments at the end will look at least as inviting as ever to the young eyes that read them so carefully every month.

Scrofula of thirty years' standing has been cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

Half the ills of human life proceed from a torpid and disordered liver. Submit to them no longer while "Sellers' Liver Pills" will cure you quickly. 25c. per box.

Death From A Brutal Assault.

GEO. TRUMAN, CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF PHILADELPHIA, DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED AT THE HANDS OF Col. A. A. SHISLER.

Philadelphia, September 23.—About one o'clock yesterday morning Professor S. D. Gross and Doctors R. J. Levis and T. H. Andrews held a consultation at the residence of George Truman, jr., clerk of the court of quarter sessions, Philadelphia, who has been suffering from the effects of a fracture of his right ankle and other injuries received on Tuesday morning of last week, and decided that Mr. Truman was dying and could hardly survive twenty four hours. When the injury was received it was represented that Mr. Truman had fallen on the footway at Eighth and Arch streets, while on his way home, and received his wounds. Yesterday it transpired that they were really the result of an affray with A. A. Shisler, a clerk in the naval office, a native of Sunbury and an intimate friend of Mr. Truman's. He had been incensed at certain accusations made by Mr. Truman of cheating in a game of poker and on their way home from their spree, on eighth street near Arch, Truman charges that Shisler struck him from behind without warning, while Shisler claims that Truman hit him first and he returned the blow. Mr. Truman was very badly used up and his injuries show very rough handling. Shisler, who was formerly a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and president of the Pennsylvania Republican Association, a political organization composed of Pennsylvania office-holders at Washington, was arrested and taken before Magistrate Pole went to Truman's house and found him conscious. Truman said that Col. Shisler had struck him with a black-jack at Eighth and Arch streets four days before. He then relapsed into an unconscious condition in which he remained until halt past four o'clock this morning when he expired without a struggle.

A New Method in Medicine.

By this new method every sick person can get a package of the dry vegetable compound, Kidney-Wort, and prepare for themselves six quarts of medicine. It is a specific cure for Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Piles, and a grand tonic for Females.

Business Notices

A large assortment of fancy buttons and other dress trimmings just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

I. W. Hartman is preparing for the Fair. Don't fail to see his stock.

See Lutz & Sloan's Black Cashmeres before buying elsewhere. They are cheap.

Don't buy a Black Cashmere until you see I. W. Hartman's.

More of those Gents' linen collars, two for 25cts. at Lutz & Sloan's.

1000 new articles ordered for I. W. Hartman's 5ct. Table.

For bargains in remnants of dress goods call at Lutz & Sloan's.

Don't go by hear say about I. W. Hartman's good goods. Go and see for yourself.

Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF STATES.

Maine was so called as early as 1623, from Maine, in France, of which Henrietta Maria Queen of England, was at that time proprietor. Popular name—The Pine Tree State.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent November 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire England. Popular name—The Granite State.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, January 16, 1777, from the French verd mont, the Green Mountain State.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. 'I have learnt,' says Roger Williams, 'that the Massachusetts were so called from the Blue Hills.' Popular name—The Bay State.

Rhode Island was so called in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. Popular name—Little Rhody.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Mocheakannew word, signifying long river. Popular name—The Nutmeg or Free Stone State.

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England. Popular name—The Empire or Excelsior State.

New Jersey was called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn. Popular name—The Keystone State.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this bay. Popular name—The Blue Hen or Diamond State.

Maryland was called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England. Popular name—The Old Dominion or Mother of States.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France. Popular name of South Carolina—The Palmetto State; of North Carolina—The Old North or Turpentine State.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river, meaning Here we rest.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e., the river formed by the union of many. Popular name—The Bayou State.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France. Popular name—The Creole State.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-as-se is said to signify a carved spoon. Popular name—The Big Bend State.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river. Popular name—The State of Dark and Bloody Ground.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men. Popular name—The sucker or Prairie State.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.—Popular name—The Hoosier State.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary. Popular name—The Buckeye State. Meaning of the Indian word Ohio is Beautiful.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river. Indian name muddy water.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border. Indian name, meaning a wier or fish. Popular name—The Wolverine State.

Arkansas was so called in 1812, from its principal river. Indian name. Popular name—The Bear State.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish, Pascua Florida.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river. Indian name, meaning wild rushing river.

Iowa was so called from its principal river. Indian name, meaning the sleepy ones. Popular name—Hawkeye State.

Oregon was so called from its principal river. Indian name, meaning river of the west.

Minnesota is also an Indian word, meaning the whitish water.

California, a Spanish word, and named from an arm in the Pacific Ocean. Popular name the Golden State.

Texas, a Spanish word, applied to the Republic. Popular name—The Lone Star State.

Kansas is an Indian name, meaning the smoky water.

West Virginia. So called after Virginia.

Nevada is a Spanish word, meaning white with snow.

EARLY USE OF BELLS.

It is evident that the earliest use of bells in churches was to summon the congregation; but superstition soon enlisted them into her service. It then became customary at their consecration to pray that they might be endowed with power to drive away devils, and dissipate thunder storms, hail and tempests. In the opinion of those who originated the practice, the evil spirits were the cause of foul weather, and being terrified at the saintly sounds of the bells, they precipitately fled. In parish accounts in the fifteenth century bread, cheese, and beer are charged for the refreshment of the ringers during 'thunderings.' So late as 1852, the Bishop of Malta ordered all the church bells to be rung for an hour to allay a gale. After the discovery had been made of the potency of bells in terrifying spirits, they were naturally employed in all the matters in which fiends were reputed to interfere. It was the weapon with which St. Anthony fought the legion of demons who tormented him during his long hermitical life, and in the figures which were drawn of him during the middle ages, he is represented as carrying a bell in his hand, or suspended from his staff. The passing bell, which was formerly tolled for those who were dying or passing out of the world, as well as the peal which was rung after their death, grew out of the belief that devils troubled the expiring patient, and lay in wait to afflict the soul at the moment when it escaped from the body, and occasionally even to battle for it with guardian angels.

The Bishop of Chalons christened a peal of bells in 1822, and, in a sermon which he delivered on the occasion, said: 'The bells placed like sentinels on the towers watch over us, and turn away from us the temptations of the enemy of our salvation, as well as storms and tempests. They speak and pray for us in our troubles; they inform heaven of the necessity of earth.' 'If this be true,' says a writer, 'there is no more virtue in the clapper of a bell than in the tongue of a priest.'

The first actual fire bell was hung in the church of Sherberne, England, in 1652. It had upon it the following inscription:

"Lord quench this furious flame;
Arise, run, help put out the same."
—*Troy Times.*

A STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE WITH RATS.

The plague of rats in the Deccan, Bombay, for the second season in succession, is occasioning serious alarm. These animals overspread the country like locusts, destroy the crops almost as thoroughly, and are even more difficult to keep down. So grave had become the aspect of affairs that a 'Rat Committee' was appointed to inquire into the best means of disposing of these creatures. They went thoroughly into the question after the manner of committees in India, and their recommendations are carefully tabulated. The people are to turn out en masse and face the enemy; rewards are to be offered for dead rats, and in fact, the invasion is to be treated as a matter to be dealt with vigorously by the whole community. No great way will, however, be made until the same measures are adopted which are taken with rabbits in Australia when they become an unendurable nuisance. It has been found that the only successful plan is to block up all the holes which can be found. The difficulty in Australia is to obtain sufficient labor for this process. That difficulty is not likely to exist in Bombay, and a correspondent of a Bombay newspaper has already suggested that this plan should be adopted. In the meantime the question has arisen as to how the rats have so increased and multiplied. This point can, however, be discussed with more calmness when they have in some way been reduced to their former subordination.—Pall Mall Gazette August 11.

AGE OF GLASS.

The oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date is a little molded lion's head, bearing the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty, in the Slade collection at the British Museum. That is to say, at a period which may be moderately placed at more than 2,000 years B. C., glas was not only made, but made with a skill which shows that the art was nothing new. The invention of glazing pottery with a film or varnish of glass is so old that among the fragments which bear inscriptions of the early Egyptian monarchy are beads possibly of the first dynasty. Of later glass there are numerous examples, such as a bead found at Thebes, which has the name of Queen Hatasoo or Hashep, of the eighteenth dynasty. Of the same period are vases and goblets and many fragments. It cannot be doubted that the story prepared by Pliny, which assigns the credit of the invention to the Phœnicians, is so far true that these adventurous merchants brought specimens to other countries from Egypt. Dr. Schliemann found disks of glass in the excavations at Mycenæ, though Homer does not mention it as a substance known to him. That the modern art of the glass blower was known long before is certain from representations among the pictures on the walls of a tomb at Beni Hassan, of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty; but a much older picture, which probably represented the same manufacture, is among the half-obliterated scenes in a chamber of the tomb of Thy at Sakkara, and dates from the time of the fifth dynasty, a time so remote that it is not possible, in spite of the assiduous researches of many Egyptologers, to give it a date in years.—*Saturday Review.*

AT A HOLY WELL IN IRELAND.

For several miles our road was bounded by bog on one side and rocks on the other. There were no evidences of human habitation, yet here and there we passed a peasant—some crippled, all plunged in profound misery. I inquired the errand of these poor creatures, and was informed that it was St Somebody's Day, and they were going to her well near by to be healed.

'It's there beyond,' said a trembling old woman, pointing her skinny finger to a clump of trees and a stone wall a few hundred yards distant. I alighted, and walked down the valley to a small inclosure which surrounded a well and a withered tree. Near by was a rude stone alter, upon which were numerous offerings of toys, bits of broken ware, and shreds of many-colored rags tied to sticks, and kneeling beside it was a group of cripples; some moved slowly round the circles on their knees, muttering prayers, some were telling their beads, others partook of the water, while a priest stood by the tree reading. This, then, was one of the holy wells so numerous in Ireland to which visits are still frequently made, in some cases as works of penance, either voluntary or enjoined, but generally for obtaining health, under the auspices of the saint, by drinking the waters of the well. Of course the day of the patron saint of each well is the one chosen for their visits; and some years ago, and even now in many parts of the country, crowds were attracted, not only for religious motives, but for love of gossip and meeting with distant friends. These wells have kept their reputation for centuries, the fame of some being coeval with Christianity, while that of others probably preceded it, the early Christian teachers having merely changed the object of worship, leaving the altars of idolatry undisturbed.—*Harpers Magazine for October.*

REFLECTIONS AT A PICNIC.

If the sun were not broiling, and the sand didn't get into the salad, and the rocks were soft and smooth, and there were no hornets, and one hadn't to go three-quarters of a mile for water, what a tame affair a picnic would be!—*From Punch.*

A Wise Deacon.

'Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often.'

'Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors over two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time.'

'Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter.'

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me enormous.
HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering.
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, Waltham, Mass.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure.
D. W. GRAY, M. D., Muscatine, Iowa.

I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.
WM. BOWEN, 25 Pine St., St. Louis.

AFTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success.
WM. W. ARMSTRONG, 159 Harrison Ave., Boston.

WE have sold Sanford's Radical Cure for nearly one year and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to learn of the first complaint.
S. D. BALDWIN & CO., Washington, Ind.

THE cure effected in my case by Sanford's Radical Cure was so remarkable that it seemed to those who had suffered without relief from any of the usual remedies that it could not be true. I therefore made affidavit to it before Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Boston.
GEORGE F. DINSMORE, Druggist, Boston.

Each package of Sanford's Radical Cure contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

A MORBID SWELLING.

Gentlemen.—I sent for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reducing a swelling in my left side that two physicians pronounced Enlargement of the spleen, and one pronounced it an Ovarian Tumor.
L. A. RISTER.
Cynthiana, Ind., March 20, 1877.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find $2.25, and I wish you would send me another dozen of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. By the above you will see that I can do something to help others in some way even if I am not able to be up and around. There are a number who have tried your plasters who had given out that all plasters were good for nothing, and now join with me that they are the best they have ever tried. I have got along this winter better than I have before in three years. Wished I could have heard of your plasters before.
Yours, &c.,
LORETTA M. CROSS.
Ballston Spa, N. Y., March 27, 1877.

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THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

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These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,

Billiousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching heart?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.

Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

h 7 1879-

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Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

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This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County

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The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape, from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

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This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

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Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
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The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
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May 23, '79.-1y a w

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☞ Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exhange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of letters, whose weakened by the strain of your everyday labor, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

May 2, '79-tf.

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feb. 14, '77-tf

Feb.7, '79-1y

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WM. F. BODINE.
Oct. 1, 1878.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
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OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

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SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	William-port	8 55 a m
"	Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
"	Lock Haven	9 20 a m
"	Renovo	11 0 a m
"	arrive at Erie	7 05 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
"	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 55 p m
"	" Renovo	5 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	arrive at Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	11 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	2 15 p m
Day Express leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	3 50 p m
"	Lock Haven	10 00 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11 .5
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
"	Rochester	6.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.10 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.	
"	Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50	
"	Washington 5.30 "
"	Baltimore 6.30 "
"	Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.	
"	arrive Baltimore 2.20 a. m
"	" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.	
"	Baltimore 6.40 "
"	Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,50 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1878.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
9 30	4 12	9 46	.....Scranton.....	9 35	2 10	6 15
9 23			.....Believue.....		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	.....Taylorville.....	9 45	2 22	6 26
9 08		9 30	...Lackawanna.....		2 30	6 33
8 58	3 51	9 24	.....Pittston.....	9 58	2 38	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 18	...West Pittston...		2 44	6 46
8 46	3 41	9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 07	2 49	6 50
	12 41		.....Maltby.....		2 57	6 58
	12 36		.....Bennett.....		3 02	7 03
8 33	3 30	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	3 15	7 10
8 13	3 10	8 44	.....Kingston.....	10 33	3 31	7 25
			...Plymouth June.		3 35	7 29
8 23	3 20	8 55	.....Plymouth.....	10 29	3 41	7 35
			...Avondale.....		3 45	7 39
8 12	3 12	8 47	.....Nanticoke.....	10 34	3 56	7 44
8 04	3 04	8 39	..Munlock's Creek.	10 42	3 58	7 52
7 51	2 51	8 26	...Shickshinny....	10 55	4 10	8 05
7 38	2 39	8 17	.....Hick's Ferry....	11 07	4 22	8 15
7 32	2 34	8 12	.....Beach Haven..	11 13	4 30	8 20
7 25	2 28	8 06	.....Berwick.....	11 20	4 36	8 27
7 18			.....Briar Creek....		4 25	7 15
7 14			.....Willow Grove....		4 44	7 19
7 10			.....Lime Ridge.....		4 53	7 24
7 02	2 04	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 39	4 44	7 34
6 56	1 57	7 38	.....Bloomsburg.....	11 45	4 49	8 00
6 50	1 51	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 5	4 55	8 06
6 45	1 46	7 29	.Catawissa Bridge.	11 57